



The 4 Chubbuck, Eng. Springfield, Mass.

Henry Earle.

THE EARLE FAMILY.

RALPH EARLE

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

COMPILED BY

PLINY EARLE

OF NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

PRINTED FOR THE FAMILY.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
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ERRATA.

- Page 23, 6th line from top, for 1634 read 1654.
Page 37, 5th line from top, for Sept. 2, 1693, read Dec. 21, 1701.
Page 70, 9th line from bottom, for Hannah Earle read Hannah Earle Borden.
Page 73, 3d line from top, for Mary Wheeler read Mary McClelland.
Page 77, 21st line from bottom, for William E. Pearson read William C. Pearson.
Page 100, last line, for 4 ch. read 3 ch.
Page 168, 9th line from bottom, for issue 4 ch., read no issue.
Page 168, 8th line from bottom, for issue 1 ch. read issue 5 ch.
Page 168, 6th line from bottom, for sister read daughter.
Page 223, 9th and 11th lines from top, for Delphia read Delhi.
Page 223, 5th line from bottom, and page 356, 6th line from bottom, for George Earle read George T. Earle.
Page 256, last line on page, for Ellwood Fenison read Ellwood Femison.
Page 269, 8th line from bottom, for Charles A. Nickelson read Charles S. Nickelson.
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Page 316, 2d line from bottom, for Minnie Proctor read Ermina Bell Proctor.
Page 360, last line, for Josephine Pilon read Josephine E. Pilon.
Page 380, 4th line from top, for Abzarah read Alzarah.
Page 396, 3d line from bottom, for Delette read Deette.
Page 425, 11th line from bottom, for Josephine Pilon read Josephine E. (b. Feb. 28, 1866), dau. of Joseph and Mary E. (Robins) Pilon, of Stewardson, Potter Co., Pa.

INFORMATION RECENTLY DISCOVERED.

Extract from the Diary of Samuel Sewall, Vol. I, page 501, in Massachusetts Historical Collections, Vol. 5, of the fifth series.

"1699, Sept. 15, Friday, Mr. Newton and I rode to Newport; see aged Joan Savage (now Earl) by the way. Her husband, Ralph Earl, was born 1606, and his wife was ten or eleven years older than he; so she is esteemed to be one hundred and five years old."

Thomas Savage came early to Portsmouth R. I. but soon returned to England. Was Joan a sister or other relative of his? The records of the town in which he lived may give some information in regard to Ralph Earl.

PLINY EARLE.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Oct. 11, 1890.

This slip is intended to be pasted, by a part of its left hand margin, into the book, "Ralph Earle and his Descendants," on page 17, at the beginning of the notice of Ralph.

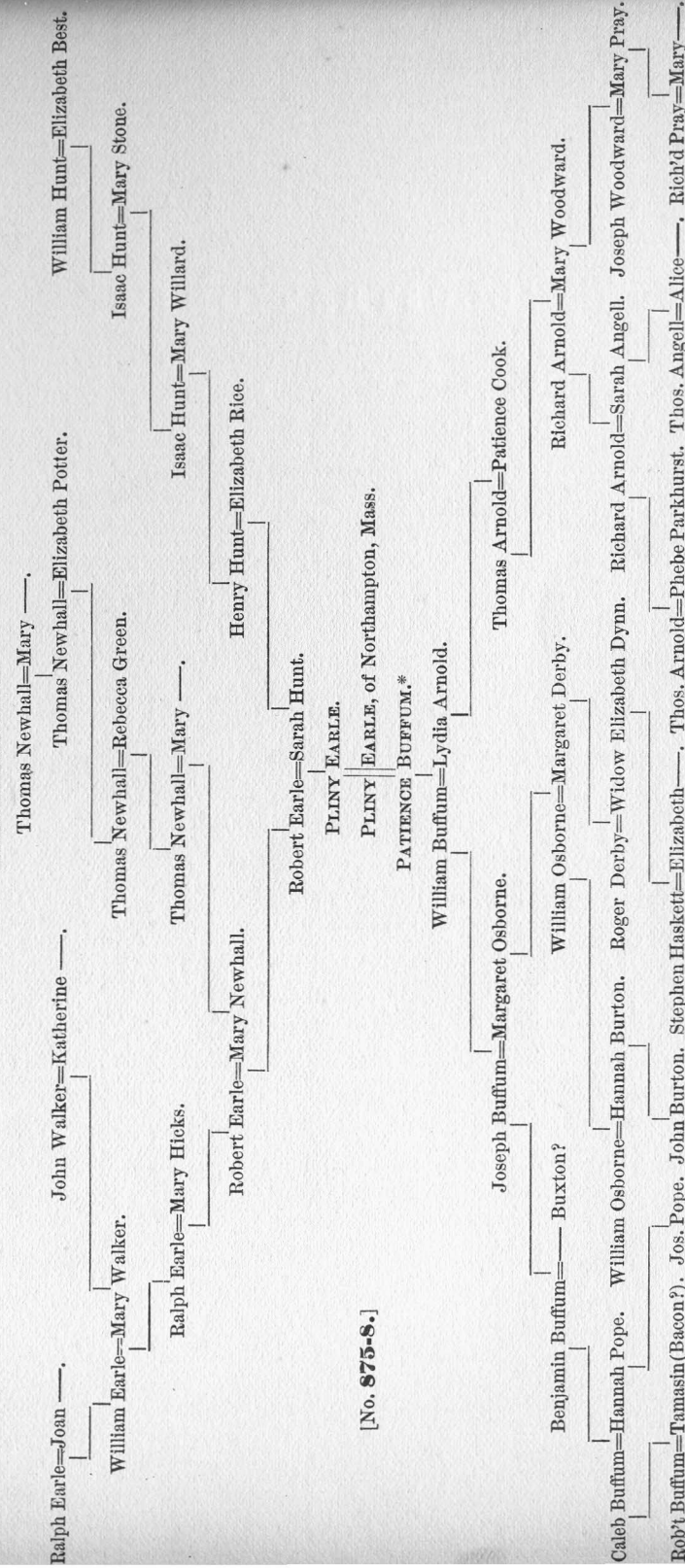
The following abbreviations are used in this work:—*b.* for born; *d.* for died; *dau.* for daughter; *gr.* for grand; *m.* for married; *unm.* for unmarried.

For the names of children look under the numbers of their parents.

The italicized names in parenthesis, immediately following the name of a married descendant, where his personal and family record is given, show his direct pedigree back to the emigrant Ralph; and the small figures, attached to those names, indicate the generation to which each of those persons, respectively, belonged. For instance, in the case of [1638-2] George F. Earle, on page 328, the parenthetical names show that George's father was Halford, of the seventh generation; his grandfather, Frederick, of the sixth generation; his great-grandfather, George, of the fifth generation; and so on, to Ralph, of the first generation. By these italicized names it is very easy for any descendant to trace his direct ancestry.

In the language of another similar work, "The comparative length of the biographical memoirs in the following pages, has been determined rather by the means of information than by the merits of the subjects of the sketches."

PEDIGREE OF PLINY EARLE.



[No. 875-S.]

INTRODUCTION.

As this book is specially devoted to an exposition of the genealogy of the descendants of one emigrant from the mother country, an introduction thereto might, without impropriety, be omitted, and the work left to tell its own story. But a brief glance at the historical relations of the family in England, and at some other branches of it in the United States, may not be unacceptable to persons not already familiar with the subject.

In a communication from a member of the London Genealogical Society, the writer says: "The family of Earle is of very ancient origin, and can be traced back, most probably, to a Saxon ancestor, prior to the Norman conquest; but certainly I find evidences proving that, at the time of Henry the Second (who was crowned A. D. 1154), they were of Beckington, in the County of Somerset." This authority is confirmed by Sir Bernard Burke, who, in his account of the family in the "Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland," says: "So far back as the seventh (year of the reign of) Henry the Second, John de Erlegh paid five marks for the scutage of his lands at Beckington."

Our London correspondent goes on to say: "In the time of Henry the Third (who reigned from A. D. 1216 to A. D. 1272) Henry de Erle was Lord of Newton, in County Somerset. The Earles were also Lords of North Pelherton, in the same County; and, later on, in the time of Edward the Second (who was crowned in 1307), they were Lords of the Manor of Somerton Parva, also called Somerton Erleigh, in the County of Somerset, which they held by grand sergeancy as King's Chamberlain; and in the forty-fifth year of the reign of Edward the Third (who was crowned in 1327), they held lands in the same County, by service of pouring water on the King's hands on Easter or Christmas day.

"One branch of the Somersetshire Erles settled in the County of Devon, in the time of Edward the Third, as I find John Erle holding lands at Ashburton, twenty miles from Exeter, and bearing the same arms as his Somersetshire ancestor: viz.: *Gules*, 3 escallops, *argent*, within a bordure, engrailed, *argent*. This John Erle's second son held lands at Culhampton, in the County of Devon, twelve miles from Exeter, and was succeeded in them by his son and heir, John Erle, who married Thomasine Beare, of the County of Somerset, and by her had a son Walter, who married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Richard Wykes, of Bindon and Charlborough (or Charborough), both in the County of Dorset. This Walter and his descendants continued owners of Charlborough until 1690, when Frances, sole daughter and heir of General Thomas Erle, married Sir Edward Ernly, Baronet, of Wadington, County of Wilts, by whom she left an only child and heir, Frances, who carried the estate to her husband, Henry Drax, of Ellerton Abbey, County of York.

"From the Erles of Devon are descended the Erles of Hants (Hampshire), Lincolnshire, London, Berkshire, and Essex.

"The elder son of John Erle, who first settled at Ashburton, County of Devon, and his descendants for several generations, continued to reside in that county. There are many lines of the Earles all springing from a common ancestor with him who first settled in Devonshire; and, when perfected, the Earle pedigree would prove a valuable and interesting genealogical history.

"The ancient armorials, as originally borne, are as follows: ARMS. *Gules*, three escallops, *argent*, within a bordure engrailed of the last. CREST, a lion's head erased, *or*, transfixured with a spear, *argent*, embued, *gules*."

The Walter Erle here mentioned was the Sir Walter of whom Hume says: "He was one of the first patriots of the English revolution of 1649." He was one of the five Knights who resisted the encroachments of King Charles the First

upon the rights of his subjects, a more or less detailed account of which is given by Rushworth, Hume and Hallam, in their histories of England.

The Commons having failed to pass a bill for subsidies, the King was left without supplies. He demanded a general loan, for the raising of which each person was to be assessed according to his rate in the next previous subsidy; and appointed a commission to have charge of the business. The common people who refused to contribute to the loan were impressed for service in the navy; the gentry were bound in recognizances to appear at the Council table, and were committed to prison. "Five gentlemen alone," says Hume, "had spirit enough to defend the public liberties, and to demand releasement, not as a favor from the court, but as their due by the laws of their country." One of these, as already intimated, was Sir Walter Erle. They sued out writs of *habeas corpus* from the Court of King's Bench, and, at the michaelmas term of that court, in the third year of the reign of the King, the warden of the Fleet prison, who held them in custody, made return for each one of them, under a common form, of which that of Sir Walter was as follows:

"That Sir Walter Earl, Knight, named in the writ, is detained in the prison of the Fleet, in his custody, by special command of the King, to him signified by warrant of several of the Privy Council, in these words: 'Whereas Sir Walter Earl, Knight, was heretofore committed to your custody; These are to will and require you still to detain, letting you know that both his first commitment, and direction for the continuance of him in prison, were and are by his Majesty's special commandment.'

THOMAS COVENTREY.

From Whitehall, November 7, 1627."

The prisoners were remanded to the custody of the Fleet. On the 29th of January, next following, it was decided by the King's council to call a parliament. The parliament was held in March, 1628, and the prisoners were released. "It is to the discussion which arose out of the case of these

five gentlemen," writes Rushworth (*Historical Collections, Vol. I.*), "that we owe the continual assertion, by parliament, of the fundamental immunity of English subjects from arbitrary detention, and its ultimate establishment by the Statute of Charles the Second." This statute, "for the better securing the liberty of the subject," was passed May 27, 1679, and was called the "Subjects Writ of Right." It was "founded on the old common law, and is next in importance to *Magna Charta*," for, under it, "no subject of England can be detained in prison, except in cases wherein the detention is shown to be justified by the law." Not alone every Englishman, but every American as well, who appreciates the value of the safe-guards of his liberty and his rights, is obligated in gratitude to Sir Walter and his four companions for that heroic conduct in defiance of their Sovereign, which was the initiatory act leading to the permanent establishment of the *right* to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and a test of the legality of imprisonment before a court of competent jurisdiction.

Burke, in the dictionary already quoted, mentions the General Thomas Erle, above mentioned, as "the famous Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, commander of the centre of the English army at the battle of Almanza (Spain), grandson and heir of Sir Walter Erle of Charborough, the parliamentarian."

The three counties, Dorset, Somerset and Devon, adjoin each other, and Exeter, the chief city of Devonshire, is not very remote from the centre of the territory included by the three. It is shown above, that for nearly five hundred years before the occurrence of the historical facts in relation to Sir Walter and his fellow-knights, that territory had been inhabited by Earles. As the people of England were at that time far less migratory than they are now, it is undoubtedly true that, in the course of those several centuries, those Earles must have so increased and multiplied as to have become quite numerous. Some of the earliest families were living within a few miles of Exeter, and there are monuments to persons of

the name in the Exeter cathedral. These facts are mentioned as arguments in favor of the probability of the truth of the tradition that Ralph Earle came from Exeter.

It will be perceived, further, as a matter of interest, that Sir Walter and Ralph were cotemporaries. The former was released from prison in 1628; ten years later, in 1638, Ralph was in Rhode Island, with a wife and at least two children. If, then, Ralph was from Exeter or its neighborhood, there is little doubt that there was a traceable kinship between them. It might have been near and it might have been remote, for the period of more than four preceding centuries, gave room for twelve or fourteen generations of descendants of the earliest families, and this would so far separate some of the members of the latest generation that they would be cousins of the tenth or twelfth remove—a remoteness which does not yet exist between any of even the youngest descendants of Ralph and Joan of Rhode Island.

It is very evident that many of the early settlers upon the island of Rhode Island and the adjacent region of Massachusetts came from the southwesterly part of England. They gave to their new settlements names with which they were familiar at home. In England, the four towns Tiverton, Dartmouth, Plymouth and Barnstaple are all in Devonshire, their distances from Exeter being but about 15, 32, 40 and 35 miles, respectively. Taunton, Bridgewater and Bristol are in County Somerset, the first about 30, the second about 40, and the last about 60 miles from Exeter. Swansea is on the coast of Wales, directly opposite Devonshire and but about 60 miles from Exeter. Falmouth is in County Cornwall, which joins Devon on the West, and is not far from 80 miles from Exeter; while Newport and Portsmouth are in Hampshire, about 100 miles East of Exeter.

Among the more prominent branches of the family in England is that which is known as the Earles of Craglethorpe, in Lincolnshire. Sir Richard Earle, of that place, was created baronet in 1629. He had two sons, John and Richard.

At his decease the title and estates descended to his grandson Richard, the son of his eldest son John. This Richard never married and consequently, at his decease, the title and estates reverted to his uncle Richard, who was still living. This Richard married Ellena, daughter of William Welby, Esq., of Denton, in Lincolnshire, and died about 1684, leaving one son, named Richard. He inherited the title and estates but died August 13, 1697, aged 24 years, unmarried. The title, after thus belonging to four Richards in succession, now became extinct. There were, however, other branches of the family. John Earle, Esq., of Liverpool, a descendant of the Craglethorpe Earles, married Mary Finch and had five children: 1, John; 2, Ralph; 3, Thomas; 4, William; and 5, Sarah. 1, John, died without issue. 2, Ralph, married Dorothy Aldersley, of Liverpool. In 1788, the Willis estates of Halsmead and of Hall-of-the-Hill were bequeathed to him, and he assumed the surname and the Coat of Arms of the Willis family. 3, Thomas, married and had two daughters: Mary, who married her cousin Thomas (of Spekelands), and Jane, who married Richard Gwillyme. 4, William, married Mrs. Ann Winstanley and had three children; first, William of Everton; second, Thomas (of Spekelands) who had issue by his cousin Mary; and third, Mary, who married Arthur Heywood, Esq., of Larkhill. 5, Sarah, married Rev. John Stanley, rector of Warwick, and brother of Edward, eleventh earl of Derby.

Hardman Earle, one of the eight children of Thomas (of Spekelands) and his cousin Mary, was a merchant in Liverpool. He married in 1819, Mary, second daughter of William Langton, Esq., of Kirkham, County of Lancaster, by whom he had several children. He was created a baronet on the 3d of November, 1869, and his residence was known as Allerton Tower, in the County of Lancaster.

Richard Earle, Esq., another son of Thomas (of Spekelands), was a barrister-at-law in Liverpool, and married Margaret, another daughter of William Langton, Esq. It

would appear that the living members of this branch of the family are somewhat numerous in Liverpool and the adjacent counties. General Earle, who was killed in 1885 in the war of the Soudan, and a bronze statue of whom, erected in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, was unveiled by General Wolseley on the 16th of December, 1887, was a member of the branch.

The family of Bulwer, of Norman origin, was founded at the time of the Conquest, by Tyrus, or Tyrold de Dalling. William Bulwer, Esq., of Wood Dalling, Norfolk County, the last male representative of this family, died in 1775, bequeathing his manors and estates to his nephew, William Wiggett, Esq., who took the name of Bulwer. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Augustine Earle, Esq., of Heydon (a lineal descendant, in the main line, of Erasmus Earle, distinguished in Cromwell's time, and one of the Commissioners of the Treaty of Uxbridge), and had issue, William Earle Bulwer, his heir, and five others. This William Earle Bulwer, Esq., of Heydon Hall, was a brigadier-general officer in the army, and colonel of the 106th Foot. He espoused Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Warburton Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth Park, in Hertfordshire, and had three sons, viz.: 1, William Earle Lytton Bulwer, who succeeded his father, in 1807, at Heydon Hall; 2, Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, Secretary of the Embassy to Paris, and Minister to Madrid and to the United States of America; and 3, Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer, the novelist, poet, and member of Parliament. He was created Baron July 18, 1838, and in 1843 took the title of Sir Edward George Earle Bulwer Lytton, having succeeded, by his mother's will, to Knebworth Park and the estates of the Lytton family.

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE FAMILY IN AMERICA.

There are several branches of the Earle family in the United States which have their parent American stem in emigrants from England other than Ralph.

1. One of these is known as the Secaucus branch, so called from the fact that their American progenitor, Edward Earle (with his wife Hannah), purchased, in 1676, for "two thousand Dutch dollars," the so-called Island of Secaucus, on the coast of New Jersey, a few miles westerly from New York city, together with buildings, stock, and several "Christian and negro servants," and made that his permanent home. Some of the Earles now in the city and vicinity of the city of New York and the adjacent region of New Jersey, are members of this branch. So also are some of the Earles of the British province of New Brunswick, among whom is Dr. Sylvester Zabriskie (Sobieski) Earle, a resident of St. John, and the mayor of that city at the time of its devastation by the great conflagration, in the summer of the year 1876. Abraham L. Earle, for many years connected with the finance department of the Comptroller's Office in New York city; Lawrence Carmichael Earle, an artist (painter) in Chicago, and Miles Hitchcock Earle, of the firm of Earle & Miller, in St. Louis, Mo., are likewise lineal descendants of Edward of Secaucus. John H. Earle, of Brooklyn, N. Y., another descendant, has made extensive researches in the genealogy of this branch, and to him I am indebted for a beautiful manuscript embodiment of it.

2. During the earlier part of the revolutionary war there was a Morris Earle in New York city. His wife's maiden name was Anna de la Montagnia. He died about the year 1780, having had children as follows: 1, Morris; 2, James; 3, William, who is said to have lived at some time in Hartford, Conn.; 4, Rebecca, who *m.* Henry B. Earle; 5, Thomas, *b.* about 1770; *m.* 1st, — Todd; 2d, Matilda Harrington; *d.* 1810; 6, Anna; and 7, Marmaduke, who lived at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

The second son, James, was the father of Thomas Earle of Homer, N. Y.; and of Absalom B. Earle, the widely known evangelical minister. William had, at least, four sons, all of them, thirty years ago, in business in New York city, viz.:

a, Morris, a grocer; *b*, William P., proprietor of Earle's Hotel, and father of Ferdinand P. Earle, the present proprietor; *c*, Alexander M. (who was with his brother Morris, 95 Front Street); and *d*, George S. Thomas had two sons: *a*, Robert, who *m.* 1st, Harriet Crane, and 2d, Mary Ann Smith, and lived in Jersey City, N. J.; and *b*, Thomas, Jr., *b.* Feb. 10, 1809; *m.* 1st, Euphemia Demarest, 2d, Cornelia Hasbrouck. Thomas, Jr., had a son Ralph, *b.* about 1838, who was named for one of his mother's relatives, and not for any Ralph in the Rhode Island branch. Thomas, senior, had, also, two daughters, Anna, who *m.* William G. Babb, and Caroline, who was unmarried when this information was received. Morris's son, Marmaduke, had issue as follows: *a*, Sidney; *b*, Anna; *c*, James F., who lived at Red Bank, N. J.; *d*, Sarah; *e*, Mary; *f*, and *g*, Samuel and Alfred, both ministers of the gospel; *h*, Henry, who lived at Oyster Bay; and *i*, a son who lived at Penn Yan, N. Y. There are reasons for the belief that the Morris at the head of this branch came from Nova Scotia or one of the other British provinces.

Some members of this branch retain the final *e* in their surname; others have dropped it.

3. There is a numerous branch of the general family in central New York, and especially in Onondaga County, who spell their surname Earll. Dr. David Earll, of Tioga Centre, to whom I applied, in 1859, for information in regard to the genealogy of this branch, replied by referring me to the late Judge Nehemiah Earll, of Syracuse, stating that he possessed "more information on the subject than any other person in the State." I have now before me three letters from Judge Nehemiah, one of them written in 1859, one in 1860, and one in 1861. In 1859 he says: "My grandfather, Daniel Earll, I knew from earliest remembrance to the time of his death. He died in April, 1817, aged 87 years. He had two brothers, Nehemiah and David: both died in this county. They had two sisters. One of them married Daniel Wallace, and the other John Ryan. My great-uncle, Nehemiah, had two

daughters, but no son. David had several sons and daughters, viz.: Nathaniel, David, Peter and William. My grandfather (Daniel) lived, at an early day, in Great Barrington, Mass., where my father and his brothers were born, except the youngest, I think. I always understood that my *great-grandfather* was a captain in the old French war, previous to 1750. My grandfather (Daniel) had eight sons, to wit: Jonas, Daniel, Nathaniel, Robert (my father), Benjamin, Watson, Nehemiah and Abijah; and two daughters, Lucy, the wife of Isaac Danks, and Patience, the wife of Timothy Copp. * * * I saw my grandfather a short time before his death. He told me that he then had living over one hundred and fifty children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren."

In this letter the Judge says: "I am more than 72 years old."

In his letter of July 29, 1861, he says: "From information I have obtained since I last wrote you, I find that, some time previous to the year 1700, William Earll came from Wales to Rhode Island, and afterwards had two sons, Nathaniel and William; that those two sons married two sisters whose maiden names were Adams. They also had another sister, who married a Scotchman by the name of Wheeler. I am unable to learn what became of William. Nathaniel, some time after his marriage, settled in Great Barrington, Mass., and had three sons, viz.: Daniel (my grandfather), Nehemiah and David. About the year 1770 my grandfather emigrated with his family to Nova Scotia. His oldest son, Jonas, was probably married there. He married Experience Sprague. They afterwards settled at White Creek, Washington County, New York, and Daniel, Jr., returned to White Creek and married about 1776. About that time, or perhaps a year later, my grandfather and his sons Nathaniel and Robert formed a company and returned (my grandfather leaving the rest of his family in Nova Scotia) to White Creek. In the mean time my great-grandfather (Nathaniel) with his sons Nehemiah and David, had moved from Great Barrington to White Creek.

"I have a cousin now living near me. She was daughter of my uncle Jonas, and is now more than eighty-five years of age. She informs me she well recollects her great-grandfather, Nathaniel Earll, and that his son David was about her own age; that her great-grandfather was familiarly called 'Captain Nat' by their friends; that he was a large, fleshy man; and that he died about 1790."

The Judge also states that Thomas Wheeler, grandson of the Wheeler who married an Adams, sister to the wife of Daniel's father, Nathaniel, made a visit of several months to his grandmother, about 1793, in Leicester, Mass., that she often spoke of her nephew, Daniel Earll, and said that his family, on their return from Nova Scotia, remained some time with her in Leicester."

Warner Earll, a lawyer of San Luis Obispo, California, and a grandson of Judge Nehemiah's brother Robert, in a letter dated August 18, 1887, writes that he remembers Lucy Danks, daughter of Daniel, and "when a mere child, heard her relate many things occurring when she lived in Nova Scotia."

It appears to be pretty clearly shown from the above that the name of the father of Daniel Earll, of Great Barrington, was Nathaniel. Daniel died in 1817, aged, one authority says, 87 years, another 88 years. Consequently, he was born in either 1729 or 1730.

I will now point out what, at least, is a singular coincidence. William Earle [9-3, p. 28 of this book], with his sons, disappeared, so far as records are concerned, from Little Compton, R. I., in the early part of the 18th century. His fifth son was named Nathaniel [61-5]. He was born January 28, 1705, and therefore, at the birth of Daniel Earll, was 24 or 25 years old, a very suitable age to be the father of Daniel. *Was* he his father? There are further coincidences which render an affirmative answer not improbable. The father of the Nathaniel of Judge Earll's account was named William, and the father of the Nathaniel of Little Compton was named

William. The Judge's William came from Wales to Rhode Island; Ralph, who had a son William, came, as is believed, from a point within fifty miles of Wales to Rhode Island. Any genealogist of much experience would probably say that the discrepancies between the two histories are not greater than often occur in traditional accounts. That Daniel Earll, on his return from Nova Scotia, stopped some time in Leicester, Mass., may be further mentioned as a significant coincidence, for, at that time several families of Earles, the descendants of Ralph, resided in that town.

But, whatever were its American origin, the Onondaga branch is now numerous, and presents to the genealogist an interesting field for research which ought to be thoroughly explored. It has been an influential family in New York, and many of its members have occupied prominent positions. Judge Nehemiah was a member of Congress. Among its living members are Dr. George W. Earll, of Skaneateles, and Dr. Isaac Balfour Earll, of Syracuse, sons of Hiram, son of Daniel; Thomas Earll, of Brooklyn; George David Earll, of New York city; Asa *Earl*, of Lafayette, Indiana, a descendant of Daniel's son Nehemiah; and William Earll, a dealer in agricultural implements in Chico, California, who is a son of Peter, son of David the brother of Daniel. George D. Earll, son of Elijah B., son of David, son of David, the *brother* of Daniel, was a lawyer in Watertown, N. Y., twenty-five years ago; and David Sprague Earll, son of Jonas, son of Daniel, and brother of Jonas, Jr., who had been a member of Congress, was living, a few years ago, in Syracuse.

Nehemiah Earll, uncle of Judge Nehemiah, removed to the Western States and had a family of fifteen children. One of his grandsons, Guy Chaffee Earl, of Oakland, California, in writing of him, says: "He spelled his name with two l's, Earll, but, tiring of this, dropped one l." All of his descendants probably followed his example.

4. At some time between the years 1720 and 1740 Thomas Earl came from England and settled in Burlington, New

Jersey, or its vicinity. His son John had a large family, several of whom died young; but his son Gibterssharp (or Gibterthorp) died in 1850, at the age of 78 years; and another son, Samuel W., was still living, ten years ago, in Burlington. Gibterssharp left four sons and four daughters, all of whom, with the exception of the eldest son, John, were living in 1868. Thomas, one of the other sons, was a physician at Franklin Mills, Portage Co., Ohio, and William C., another, resided in Toledo, Ohio.

5. For the last two hundred years there has been a settlement of Earles on the Eastern shore of Maryland. To this branch belonged the late Judge Richard Tilghman Earle, of Neelwood, near Centreville, with whom, so long ago as 1840, I held some correspondence in regard to the genealogy of our families. In a letter dated October 8th of that year, he says: "The family record of my ancestry I have made up chiefly from a well attested manuscript of my grandfather, James Earle, who died in the year 1736. The author states that *his* grandfather and grandmother, James Earle and Rhody Earle, came to Maryland in 1683, and brought with them thirteen children, their eldest son, John Earle, being in the country before, in the command of a ship; that the commander was afterwards captured by pirates on the coast of Africa, and ended his life in slavery; that he descended from the second son, Michael Earle; and that his uncle Joseph Earle, settled in the same neighborhood with his father. No farther notice is taken of the thirteen children, neither in ascertaining the number of males and females, nor in stating what became of them. The manuscript is equally unfortunate in another important particular, in omitting to tell from what country the immigrants, James Earle, his wife Rhody Earle, and their thirteen children came when they took up their abode in Maryland."

Dr. John C. Earle, now of Easton, Md., is a son of Judge Richard Tilghman, and the widow of another son, James Tilghman, is living near Centreville. Two others, Richard

Tilghman and Samuel Tilghman, are farmers residing upon old family homesteads; and a fifth, George, now deceased, was a lawyer and held offices both State and national.

6. In 1805 John Baylis Earle was a member of Congress from South Carolina. A letter from him to Pliny Earle, senior [355-1], in reply to a request for genealogical information in regard to his family, and dated at Washington on the 13th of January of the year aforesaid, is now before me. In it he says: "My grandfather, whose name was Samuel Earle, lived and died in the State of Virginia, in the neighborhood of Lord Fairfax. My father having married and removed to South Carolina before I was born, I had no opportunity to know much of my distant relatives. * * * My father had but one own brother, who was father to the Samuel Earle, late a member of Congress." He then proceeds to mention a trait in some of his relatives which has been exhibited in the descendants of Ralph of Rhode Island: "A number of the young men are remarkable for their mechanical ingenuity. None of them ever served an apprenticeship to any business, but they have learned trades without instruction, and done several kinds of work to great perfection, one of them having, without any assistance or many tools, made an elegant horseman's sword."

General Elias Earle and his cousin Baylis J. Earle, of Waldo, near Santa Fe Lake, Florida, are, according to a letter from the latter, in 1883, descendants of the above-mentioned John Baylis and of Elias Earle, his brother, who was also, as is stated in the letter, "in Congress from the northern district of South Carolina about 75 years ago." The letter also states that John Baylis is a family name, and was borne not only by the member of Congress, but also "by Judge Baylis John Earle, of South Carolina, and also by Gen. John Baylis Earle, who was, for twenty years, the Adjutant and Inspector General of South Carolina. Elias, Baylis and Samuel are family names in the southern branch."

Colonel William E. Earle, a lawyer, in Washington, D. C.,

is a member of the South Carolina branch. I believe it has been shown that Samuel Earle, the grandfather of John Baylis Earle, who was in Congress in 1805, was a son of the James and Rhody Earle who were the first American progenitors of the Maryland Earles.

7. According to the Records of Boxford, Mass., William Eills, of that town, *m.* Nov. 19, 1719, Sarah Curtis. They had five children, three of whom were sons. William, the eldest, and the only one, so far as known, who lived to have a family, *m.* August 23, 1744, Martha Booth. After the birth of three children in Boxford, they removed to Rindge, N. H., where, after the birth of three more, William died. Three of his children were sons: 1, John, *m.* in 1773, Rebecca Page; lived in Rindge and *d.* there in 1803. 2, Jacob, *m.* in 1769, Relief Bennett, and *d.* in 1794, in Boylston, Mass. 3, Stephen, *m.* in 1780, Mary Rice; lived several years in Shrewsbury, Mass., then removed to Gerry (now Phillipston), and was accidentally killed in Boston, June 7, 1825.

These three brothers changed their family name to Earls or Earl.

John and Rebecca (Page) Earl had nine children, but only one son, John, who *m.* in 1811, Rhoda Castle. They lived some years in Burlington, Vt., went thence to Essex, Essex Co., New York, and afterwards removed to Michigan.

Jacob and Relief (Bennett) Earl had five children, three of whom were sons: 1, Jacob, *m.* Polly Burgess, and lived in Hardwick, Mass., where he died in 1843. 2, Jonathan, who *d.* young. 3, William, *m.* Delia Maynard; lived in Springfield, Vt., and *d.* in 1855.

Stephen and Mary (Rice) Earl had four sons: 1, Henry, *b.* 1780; *m.* 1807, Mary Ryder, and *d.* Oct. 2, 1809, in Wellfleet, Mass. He was a teacher. 2, John, *m.* 1806, Sally G. Harding, and *d.* in Lowell, Mass., May 9, 1825. 3, Hezekiah, *m.* 1811, Mary (Harris) Popkin, and *d.* in Boston, Mass., March 30, 1857. He was the proprietor of the widely known *Earl's Coffee House*, from about 1806 to 1832, and

Deputy City Marshal from 1832 to 1857. 4, Stephen, *b.* 1791; *m.* 1814, Nabby Stone, and *d.* in Princeton, Mass., April 13, 1825. They had two children, both of whom *d.* young.

John and Rhoda (Castle) Earl had but one son, John H., *b.* 1815; *m.* 1840, Lorinda Morseman. Issue, two children, one son, John W., *b.* in 1840. In 1844 the family were in Jackson Co., Michigan.

Jacob and Polly (Burgess) Earl had eleven children, eight of them sons, of whom only four were married; viz.: 1, Ira, *b.* 1801; *m.* Iris Butterfield; lived many years in Leicester, Mass., and *d.* there in 1881. 2, Benjamin P., *b.* 1814; *m.* 1845, Sarah Deans; had but one child, Ella, who *m.* 1871, Austin V. Dow, and *d.* 1872. 3, James P., *b.* 1817; went to Charleston, South Carolina, and *m.* Anna Brooklebank. They had four children, three of them sons: *a.* James P., now a dealer in boots and shoes in Charleston. *b.* Edward, *b.* 1853. *c.* William, *b.* 1855. 4, Ralph, *b.* 1819. He went to Charleston, S. C., where he *m.* in 1845, Amanda R. Mackie; returned to Hardwick, Mass., in 1853; was in the stove and iron-ware trade in Worcester, Mass., in 1855, and returned to Charleston, where he *d.* in 1860. They had six children, four of them sons: *a.* Elmer Ralph, *b.* 1848. *b.* Arthur C., *b.* 1850. *c.* Ira M., *b.* 1851. *d.* Ralph, *b.* 1856. The first three were born in Charleston, S. C., the fourth in Worcester, Mass. After Ralph's decease the family returned to Massachusetts, and lived in Springfield. The widow married again, but her husband has died, and she is now living with two of her children in Brooklyn, N. Y.

William and Delia (Maynard) Earl had twelve children, of whom five sons married: 1, Edward S., *b.* 1808; *m.* Hannah A. Wheeler; had three children, all daughters; lived many years in Springfield, Vt., but *d.* in 1879 in Waumatiza, Wis. 2, William M., *b.* 1811; *m.* 1st, Eliza Farrar, 2d, Augusta Pratt; was living in Springfield, Vt., in 1859, and afterward in Ludlow. They had four children, two of them sons, one

of whom *d.* young. The other, Edward O., was *b.* May 16, 1844. 3, Samuel M., *b.* 1813; *m.* Mehitable Wilkins; had two children, both girls; was living in Springfield, Vt., in 1859. 4, Warren R., *b.* 1820; *m.* 1846, Louisa Hutchinson, of Nashua, N. H.; issue, four children, three of them boys, of whom one *d.* young. The others were: *a.* Alonzo B., *b.* 1851; last heard from in Stoddard, N. H. *b.* Alfred O., *b.* August 26, 1853; last heard from in Springfield, Vt. 5, Alonzo B., *b.* 1828; *m.* 1855, Marilla A. Lewis; issue, five children, of whom two were sons: *a.* Orville H., *b.* June 29, 1856, in Medford, Mass. *b.* George W., *b.* Feb. 22, 1862, in Goshen, N. H.

Henry and Mary (Ryder) Earl had issue: Henry, *b.* 1809; *m.* Mary Ann Harris, of Windsor, Vt., and had four children, two of them sons. One of these *d.* young. The other, William H., was *b.* 1841; *m.* 1872, Lizzie J. Deane, of Medford, Mass., and was living in that town in 1879.

Hezekiah and Mary (Harris-Popkin) Earl had six children, two or them sons, one of whom *d.* young. The other, Hezekiah, who is freight accountant of the Boston and Albany Railroad Co., was *b.* Aug. 15, 1817; *m.* 1847, Harriet N. Brooks. They live in Auburndale, Mass., and have two children: 1, Joseph S., *b.* July 26, 1850; *m.* Cora Bailey. 2, Harris B., *b.* Oct. 3, 1862.

Ira and Iris (Butterfield) Earl had three children, of whom the only son, John E. Earle, was *b.* Feb. 6, 1831; *m.* Sarah S. Caldwell, and lives in New Haven, Conn., where he is engaged in the business of American and foreign patents, and is an expert in patent causes. Their children were: 1, Edward C., *b.* 1857; *d.* 1882. 2, Joseph C., *b.* 1858. 3, Frederick C., *b.* 1862; *m.* 1886, Charlotte Isabel Lyon, and has one child, John Edwin, *b.* Oct. 2, 1887. 4, Harry P., *b.* 1865. 5, John W., *b.* 1869; *d.* 1870. 6, James P., *b.* 1870. 7, Leila E., *b.* 1875.

John E. and his family have added the final *e* to their surname.

Stephen Earl, of Gerry, adopted an orphan named Benjamin H. White, who, after Stephen's death, was adopted by his son Hezekiah. The boy's name was changed to Benjamin White Earl. He *m.* in 1829, Elizabeth Albin, in New York city. They lived in some of the middle States, and afterward in Ohio, where he *d.* at Steubenville, about 1860. Their children were: 1, William S., *b.* 1837. 2, Benjamin H., *b.* 1840. 3, Francis A., *b.* 1844. 4, John K., *b.* 1846. 5, Edward A., *b.* 1850. 6, James F., *b.* 1853.

8. Being in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1879, I met Mr. Porter W. Earl, then a resident, with his family, of that city. I was strongly impressed with his very striking family resemblance to the descendants of the fifth and sixth generations of Ralph Earle who were living in Leicester, Mass., and its vicinity from fifty to seventy years ago. This resemblance was so marked as to leave no doubt upon my mind that he is a descendant of Ralph. He stated that his father, Stephen H. Earl, whose mother was either a Hopkins or a Williams, removed from Newport, R. I., or its vicinity to Vermont and there, at the age of 33 years, married Sarah Porter. Their children were: 1, Sarah, who *m.* Christian Ingersoll. 2, William, *d.* in Hamburg, N. Y. 3, Porter W., *b.* in 1802, in Peru, N. Y. 4, Mary; and 5, Eliza.

The children of Porter [?] W. were: 1, Porter M., *d.* unmarried. 2, William, *m.* and lives in Colorado. 3, Harriet, *m.* and lives in Peoria, Ill. 4, Mary, *m.* — Baxter, and lives in Cedar Rapids. 5, Ella, living unmarried with her father.

Mr. Earl further stated in regard to his father, Stephen H., that he was taken prisoner by the British at Newport in the Revolutionary war; and that he died at Hamburg, near Buffalo, N. Y., in 1838. Perhaps the true position of this family among the descendants of Ralph and Joan may hereafter be discovered. Porter [?] W. now resides in Peoria, Ill.

9. James S. Earle, the founder of the picture gallery in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was the son of Henry Earle, who removed from Winchester to London, Eng., and

died in 1820. James came to America in 1815. His brother, John H., came in 1825 and also settled in Philadelphia.

COAT OF ARMS.

Several inquiries have been received in relation to the coat of arms of the Earle family. As will be seen below, a no inconsiderable number of armorials have been granted to different members of the family in England. But in all my intercourse, either personal or by written correspondence, with the descendants of Ralph and Joan, I have found no one who wore or bore a coat of arms, and in only one instance have I heard of one in the possession of any family.

The late Edward W. Lawton, of Newport, R. I., a man of much general culture, who was born in 1786, and between whose ancestral relatives and the Earles there had been several intermarriages, sent to me, in 1858, the dates of birth, marriage, etc., of the children of John [199-5] and Dorcas (Barney) Earle, accompanied by the following statement:

"The transcript (of dates, etc.) was sent me by my benevolent Aunt Sarah [440-5], who gave away the bible, as she did every other article in the house that her needy friends would take, even the coat of arms of the Earles, which was set in a small black frame, with 10 by 12 glass. I remember the horses' heads only." He thought it must still be in the possession of some descendant of John and Dorcas.

The subjoined list of granted armorials in England is copied from Mr. Burke.

1. Earl. (Swallowfield Place, County of Berks.) Gules, three escallops, within a bordure engrailed, argent. *Crest*—A Lion's head, erased or, pierced with a broken dart proper.

2. Earl, or Eriley. The same arms. *Crest*—On the point of a tilting spear, proper, headed argent, a dolphin naiant of the first.

3. Earl. Gules on a chevron argent; three trefoils sable between as many escallops in chief and a dolphin in base,

all within a double tressure engrailed of the second, the outer bordure or. *Crest*—A nag's head erased sable maned or.

4. Earle. (Topsfield, County of Essex, and Craglethorpe, County of Lincoln.) Gules three escallops within a bordure engrailed argent. *Crest*—A nag's head erased sable maned or.

5. Earle. (Boston, County of Lincoln.) Gules an amulet or, between three escallops argent within a bordure engrailed of the third.

6. Earle. (Lincolnshire; granted 1558.) Gules a fesse, between three sheldrakes argent. *Crest*—A Lion's head erased or, pierced through the head with a broken spear argent the point embued gules.

7. Earle. Gules, on a fesse or, three magpies proper membered of the second.

8. Earle. Azure a fesse between two cotises or.

9. Earle. Paly of ten or and gules a mullett in chief argent. *Crest*—A Lion's gamb erect and erased, holding an arrow in bend sinister, point downwards, proper.

10. Earles (granted 1 August, 1660). Ermine on a cross gules five crowns or. *Crest*—A cross gules between two wings ermine.

11. Earles (granted 1 August, 1660). Ermine on a chief indented sable three eastern crowns or.

The coat of arms borne by the Earles of Maryland differs from any one of these, but has points of resemblance to several of them, and is most nearly like the first and the fourth. The special English branch of the family from which Ralph originated must, apparently, be discovered, before his descendants can rightfully claim either of the armorials here mentioned.

The names of more than four thousand of the descendants of Ralph and Joan Earle are mentioned in this collection, although those which are regularly numbered, in the body of the work, are, as indicated by the last number on page 439,

only 3,978. In cases where a person named Earle, whether man or woman, had but one child, the name of that child is given in connection with that of its parent, and under the designating number of that parent; and the history of the family is not carried forward to the next generation. Hence there is no special number for the child. Examples of this kind may be seen in No. 1688-10, where Martha J. Earle married Charles E. Osgood, and in No. 1804-4, where Frank M. Earle married Anna Conlin. These exceptional cases are alone sufficient to swell the number of named descendants to a considerable excess over four thousand; and to these may be added the later received names printed near the end of the book, under the head of "Additions."

Ralph and Joan Earle had five children—two sons and three daughters. The two sons had eleven children; the three daughters, twenty-nine. The eleven, by family name, were Earles; the twenty-nine had several family names, corresponding, respectively, with the surnames of the husbands of the three daughters. The descendants of the twenty-nine who had other family names, have undoubtedly been far more numerous than the descendants of the eleven Earles. As in most other genealogies, there is, in this book, no attempt to trace the descendants of females named Earle, farther than their children. So far as our knowledge extends, the names, dates of birth, etc., of the children of every married woman whose maiden name was Earle, are here recorded; but the names of her grandchildren, and the descendants of later generations, are not, unless she married an Earle. Thus, for example, the names, so far as known, of the children of the three daughters of Ralph and Joan, are inserted; but those of the children of those children are not. There the descending lineage of those families stops; and the same rule is followed throughout the book. In the endeavor to maintain a rigid adherence to this rule, I have been obliged, and often with much regret, to omit more than a thousand names now in my possession.

It will be perceived that the orthography of the family name has differed, in England, as well as in America. To say nothing of the apparently original De Erlegh, and the later De Erle, the spelling has been, in that country, Erle, Earl, Earls and Earle, in different branches. The name is still found there under these four several forms; but it is believed that Earle is by far the most prevalent.

In the compilation of this book, the diversity of orthography has been the source of no little labor, not to say annoyance. It has been the endeavor, as stated in a note on page 18, to give the names of all living descendants, as they themselves, in each instance, would write it. But it is undoubtedly true that, in many instances, there has been a failure to accomplish that object. As an illustration of the difficulty in its accomplishment, as well as to show how the spelling of one's name is governed by either taste, whim or caprice, the following curious example may be adduced: In a public registry of one of the counties in Massachusetts, there is the record of a document relating to the ownership of certain real estate. The paper was signed by six brothers. If their signatures be correctly copied, the first three of them spelled their surname Earll; the next two, Earle; and the last one, Earl. The paper was signed more than a hundred years ago.

Perfect accuracy in the multitude of statistics of a genealogical work is impossible; but it is hoped that this contains few errors other than those which were apparently unavoidable. Of these, the compiler desires to receive corrections, which will be preserved for future use, should the time come in which, by other hands than his, the work may be continued, and its scope enlarged by the tracing of some branches not here fully developed.

PLINY EARLE.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., *March 19, 1888.*